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Indianapolis can easily and comfortably care for a much larger number of people than are now its guests.

When the engines of the Manhattan Company in New York are made in Milwaukee, the star of empire is moving westward.

As no one has charged corruption upon General Alger in any particular instance, the persecution by paragraph should cease.

The extreme heat yesterday must have given our guests a suggestion of the discomfort which can attend a prolonged season of it.

The names of Joseph B. Chendle and Dr. F. J. Van Vorhis precede that of John W. Kern in the list of those on the platform of the Altgeld meeting.

Those editors and correspondents who have discovered that the Gorman boom is growing are blessed with magnifying glasses and creative imaginations.

None but a confirmed pessimist or cynic could doubt the genuineness of the enthusiasm that inspires the thousands of Epworth Leaguers now in the city.

The fact that Mr. Bryan takes to Mr. Goebel, of Kentucky, leads to a suspicion that he may find Mr. Goebel and his conversion methods useful early next summer.

Mr. Bryan would not listen to the protests of those Democrats from Kentucky who urged him not to take part in the campaign in that State. He will speak for Goebel.

John R. McLean has attracted some attention by an outburst of regard in words for Mr. Bryan, but the real 16-to-1 advocate in Ohio take little stock in such professions.

Those Cuban patriots who issued inflammatory proclamations in the expectation of being arrested and otherwise made conspicuous must be very angry because they are not noticed.

If the combinations should be able to so economize the cost of production as to turn a considerable portion of the people out of employment, where would they get a market for their goods?

Admiral Dewey is reported as predicting the collapse of the Filipino insurrection before the opening of another campaign, and late advice from General Otis also indicate that it is going to pieces. Nevertheless, the government should be ready to "push things" as soon as the rainy season ends.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has begun a crusade against root beer because it contains, as she alleges, a trace of alcohol. So does yeast, and there is vast more alcohol consumed in yeast than in root beer. Consistency would require such people to demand the eating of unseasoned bread.

If it is true that the sugar trust has compelled wholesale grocers to keep up the price of refined sugar by requiring each of them to put up \$300, which is forfeited if any factor sells below the trust prices, such action is an open defiance of the anti-trust law as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the agreement of railroads to maintain water. The agreement forced by the sugar trust is clearly an agreement to restrain trade.

The most boisterous applause in the Altgeld meeting in Chicago, Thursday night, was not called forth by references to 16 to 1, but by the declaration of the Massachusetts political harlequin, George Fred Williams, that the war the President was carrying on in Luzon amounted to "the organized murder of an inoffensive people." Older party leaders, in a convention held in Chicago in August, 1884, declared Lincoln a tyrant and his war unconstitutional. In November they were overtaken by a defeat that twenty-five years were required to overcome.

The soldiers' monument is something more than a great work of art and magnificent memorial. It is a great advertisement for the State that erected it and for the city it adorns. During the present week it will have been visited by thousands of persons from all parts of the country who will go away impressed with the liberality of the State and the beauty of the city. On former occasions, as many as a thousand persons have ascended the monument in a single day, the register showing visitors from twenty-eight different States. It is possible that record may be broken during the present week.

The silence of Senator Tillman so large a portion of the time since 1886, when he was persuaded to leave the stump in the North, caused many to indulge the hope that he had seen the folly of his rant and abandoned it. Such hope is vain; Tillman is again at it, and his speech in the Altgeld meeting is as absurd as anything he has ever said. The country will resent his declaration that all those who work for wages are slaves and that the greater opportunity to labor only increases the number of slaves. The man who talks in this way should be able to present something

better than present systems of production, but Tillman offers no remedy, except the unlimited coinage of the silver of the silver mine monopolists. That achieved, men who labor for wages will no longer be slaves; and that sort of rant was cheered by the Altgeld crowd. Of what greater crime than all the rest of the States has South Carolina been guilty that such men as Tillman have driven the Wade Hampton from any participation in public affairs?

THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

If the fourth international convention of the Epworth League is less numerous attended than some of its predecessors it is none the less a thoroughly representative body. As far as the object of the organization is concerned an attendance of 15,000 is as good as twice that number, and the smaller convention is more easily handled and with greater comfort to those attending. Indianapolis could have entertained 30,000 visitors as easily as 15,000, but those having direct charge of the machinery of the convention would have found the larger number much more difficult to handle. The attendance at Toronto two years ago was about 25,000. The present convention will not reach that number, but it is as cosmopolitan and representative. The addresses thus far have been of high order and the proceedings indicate no falling off in the original spirit of the organization. Even with a much smaller attendance, provided it continued to be widely diffused and representative, the league would still represent an important factor in church work. The bishops and other officials of the church evidently recognize this fact and the importance of utilizing it. It must be remembered that these conventions are not held for the transaction of important business, like a general conference of the church, for instance. There are no great questions of church finance, church extension, church discipline and church government to be disposed of. The conventions are largely educational and inspirational. In the present one the broad character of the organization is shown by the presence of delegates from the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Epworth League of the Methodist Church of Canada. The platform speakers and leaders of discussion include some of the brightest men in the church, and in point of earnestness and enthusiasm nothing could exceed the spirit of the convention. Thus, even if the attendance is not as great as the managers predicted, the convention is fully as successful as any of its predecessors, and as a feeder to the church and a factor in church work the league continues to be of value.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Robert G. Ingersoll, who died suddenly yesterday, possessed a combination of qualities that made him a very interesting personality. Scarcely any other American of his time was better known by reputation than he, and as a public speaker his face and figure had become familiar to hundreds of thousands. Endowed by nature with brilliant parts, his imagination, generous emotions, broad sympathies, a copious command of language and a most pleasing personal presence, he had every element of a great orator. In this regard he had few equals. Educated for the law and trained in the art of speaking, he attained a degree of popularity first as a political speaker and afterwards as a platform lecturer that few Americans have reached. Thousands went to hear his lectures who did not indorse his sentiments, but merely to be entertained by his oratory and style. One of the most eloquent and memorable speeches he ever delivered was at a soldiers' reunion in this city in 1876. It was afterwards published and widely circulated under the title, "A Vision of War."

Although Colonel Ingersoll achieved great reputation as a lawyer and political speaker, he was perhaps most widely known as an infidel. His books, pamphlets and speeches against the Christian religion probably made him known to more people, favorably or unfavorably, than anything else he did. As an infidel he was doubtless sincere, but never malignant. Nor was he ever argumentative or convincing. His most effective weapons were humor, ridicule, satire and pathos. He did not trouble himself much with logic or facts. His arguments often seemed to hit the mark, but they made no impression. All that he ever wrote or uttered against Christianity was as the buzzing of a summer fly compared with the chorus of the ages. His "Some Mistakes of Moses" was a brilliant and witty production, but the words of Moses will still weigh with millions of people long after those of Ingersoll are forgotten by all. But he was a man of great and noble qualities, tender heart and full of sympathy for all who needed it. His personal character was without reproach and his family life was an ideal one.

NOT A CRITICAL SITUATION.

A Republican paper in a State which has a regiment on its way back from Manila recently gave its readers an editorial entitled "A Critical Situation." In the text there is nothing whatever showing a critical situation of any kind. It refers to the rumor that Aguinaldo has sued for peace and wonders if he has been tried to make suggestions in that direction, because at the present time the rainy season prevents army operations and consequently suing for peace is not reasonable. There is no "critical situation" in Luzon, unless failure to suppress the insurrection of Aguinaldo in a single short campaign is regarded as creating such a situation in the estimation of these new critics of campaigns. If such failures make critical situations, the federal army during the war for the Union was in a critical situation from the first Bull Run until the day before the surrender at Appomattox. Upon the basis of such criticism the Union cause was as good as lost after the two Bull Runs, after Chancellorsville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Spotsylvania, Petersburg and other battles and campaigns in which the Union armies were either beaten or failed to execute the plans of campaign. In Luzon the American army has won every skirmish with Aguinaldo's men. Toward the last of the fighting the Filipinos did not wait for the attack of our troops, but fled the field. When the wet season set in the Americans held a large space about Manila which had been won. They chased the Filipinos over a larger territory which was not held. Is this "the critical situation" we are told of, or is it the fear that nothing will be done before the election in November, 1900, and the chances of the re-election of President McKinley thus made "slim"?

While some of the volunteer regiments in the Luzon campaign lost quite a number of men the loss is not so large as one would be led to infer from figures recently published. The Oregon regiment, which saw its share of the fighting and hardship, has returned. Its rolls bear the names of 28 officers and 1,318 enlisted men. It brought back an aggregate of 1,194 men; a number were discharged and two deserted. It lost 2.6 per cent. in battle and by disease. This regiment passed one summer and half of another in the tropics. It saw all the hardship and participated in most of the battles. No regiment which served on either side of the war for the Union ever brought back from a year's campaign and battles so large a percentage of the men on its rolls. This means that an army in the field was never better cared for than the army in the Philippines has been. It may be added that a regiment showing so many living men on its rolls after the end of a term of service has not been involved in any general disaster; nor is it the evidence of "a critical situation."

price by the city he demanded a 5-cent fare. To this demand Governor Pingree, as the champion of municipal ownership, yielded. For this double price and the 5-cent forty-eight years' franchise he fought with almost desperation. Strange as it may seem to us at this distance, this scheme was pushed through the Council. Every business organization in the city protested against this scheme to plunder the people. When the people who had never before been permitted to have a word about the matter, came to see the job of Johnson they turned against it and practically forced the Council to retract its steps. Indeed, public sentiment was so aroused that the proposition was rejected by the councilmen who had passed it.

THE CIRCULAR RIDER.

The Methodist circuit rider was pre-eminently the religious pioneer. Other denominations were early in the opening States, but the Methodist circuit rider was always on the skirmish line of advancing civilization. Indiana was particularly his field. Doubtless there are hundreds of the oldest residents of the State who recall the circuit rider as the first bearer of the "good tidings of salvation." There are probably many who have no recollection of any other religious teacher during his or her first years. He stands out as one of the vivid recollections of childhood. Mounted on his service-worn horse or preaching the word with the fervid earnestness of positive belief or sitting with the pioneer's family telling eager listeners of the news he collected in other neighborhoods, he made his mark upon the civilization of the State, and it can never be effaced. He was respected by the rough because they knew that he could take care of himself. Instances are on record where, set upon by foes, he did not turn the other cheek for another blow, but gave a new illustration of the meaning of the text by causing the bully to bite the dust. The early Methodist circuit rider literally took his life in his hands because the vast wilderness, in which the settlements were mere spots, was infested with savages. In the circuit rider were combined the courage of the hero, the steadfast purpose of the saint and the self-denial and measureless devotion of the martyr. He more than believed what he preached, because in his consciousness he knew that the gospel he preached "is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." In his lonely rides through almost pathless forests he talked with God and believed that he received His message, which he delivered to the next little band of settlers. He had no church building, consequently no church debt. The settler's cabin or the spreading tree was his first tabernacle. He often went hungry, and the scant food of the settler's home was manna to his taste. He never dreamed of a higher criticism, because he knew that God was his father and Christ his elder brother.

More than any other class the Methodist circuit rider gave to early Indiana its religious convictions and its religious character. Not only did he bring to the people of the early settlements the message of God, but in his life and example he gave them a pattern of manhood. He took the roughness out of the pioneer character and planted in the minds of the people the desire for schools and the civilization which alone comes of Christianity. Because the circuit rider was what he was the Methodist Church in Indiana is a power for good today.

QUERY FOR SENATOR HOAR.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written an article for the Independent which he begins by quoting the message of Senator Hoar to President Cleveland at a time when there was much excitement in certain quarters because of the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks. In his letter Senator Hoar pledges the President his co-operation and support in any policy which would free the Armenians from the tyranny of Turkey, even to a resort to force. Senator Hoar was not the only man who made warlike suggestions at that time. Several worthy men advocated the shelling of Constantinople if it was necessary to do so to compel the Sultan to permit the ally Armenians to rule themselves. We would have had a very big and costly war on our hands, resulting in the loss of many thousands of lives, had we accepted this advice. Senator Chandler, after noting Senator Hoar's warlike indignation at that time, assumes that his advice is taken, that we defeat the Turks and acquire the territory occupied by the Armenians, but, pending the adjustment of the details with Turkey, some Armenian leader attacks the American army with a view to driving it out of the country. The New Hampshire senator inquires if Senator Hoar would have the United States quit the country or would he have the President turn to and chastise the Armenians until they should recognize the nation which delivered them out of the hands of the Turks and admit its supremacy. That is practically the situation in the Philippines. The Filipinos could not have broken the grasp of Spain which held them. The United States did, and the Filipinos have repaid us by making war upon us. Senator Hoar has not risen to explain.

THE PINGREE STREET-RAILWAY REFORM.

Now that the Pingree-Johnson scheme to give Detroit control and ownership of the street railways in that city has failed, and the 5-cent fare, with no reduction except during certain hours, has been re-accepted, it is well to consider the subject of this attempt at municipal ownership. Some of the companies had franchises from the city which run ten or twelve years longer. The first step was to ascertain the price of the plant. It cost about \$8,000,000, and could now be duplicated for a less amount. The street-railway magnates demanded \$17,000,000 for this plant and their franchise, for property largely escaping taxation. Thus it was that the city was asked to pay at least \$7,000,000 for franchises it had given away. Governor Pingree and his assistants agreed with Tom L. Johnson to pay \$17,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds for a property worth but half that sum.

Nor is that all. Mr. Johnson wanted security from the city in the event that the receipts of the railways would not pay running expenses and an amount in excess sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. The security he demanded was a forty-eight years' franchise, with fares limited to 5 cents. He had demonstrated that a 3-cent fare would enable the city to pay the operating expenses of the road and an amount in excess sufficient to pay the \$17,000,000-half value and the interest thereon. When, however, it came to a security for the payment of the purchase

price by the city he demanded a 5-cent fare. To this demand Governor Pingree, as the champion of municipal ownership, yielded. For this double price and the 5-cent forty-eight years' franchise he fought with almost desperation.

Strange as it may seem to us at this distance, this scheme was pushed through the Council. Every business organization in the city protested against this scheme to plunder the people. When the people who had never before been permitted to have a word about the matter, came to see the job of Johnson they turned against it and practically forced the Council to retract its steps. Indeed, public sentiment was so aroused that the proposition was rejected by the councilmen who had passed it.

Thus ends the first attempt by a much-proclaimed reformer to obtain the ownership of street railways for a city. If it had not been rejected Detroit would have paid two prices for the property, and, in the event of failure to pay, a forty-eight years' 5-cent franchise would have been fastened upon the people. And this was the scheme commended unto us two months ago.

The Democratic national committee took no action upon the question which the South Bend Times declared to be the first which the party leaders must settle, namely, whether the party "will do business as Democrats or Populists" in the next campaign. That question is still open. The Populist element was in attendance by committees, and its propositions set forth by the Bimetallite League were listened to. The other element did not present any proposition. It was not necessary that the committee make any declaration, and it did not.

So the conflict between those who see the folly of 16 to 1 as a leading issue and those who know that their political existence depends upon it will continue. But, if the committee gave no indication, the Altgeld meeting did. It was a 16-to-1 meeting. The speakers were all ultra silver men, hostile to expansion. Scarcely one of them was a man who has influence among business men or who shares the confidence of the country.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that if the War Department had listened to General Lawton when he said 100,000 men were needed to hold the Philippines, the situation might be different. In the first place, General Lawton did not make such a statement, if he made it at all, as an official recommendation. In the next place, General Lawton did not arrive in Manila until toward the close of March. It was along in April when the statement appeared that 100,000 men were needed, which statement was in an interview which General Lawton repudiated. If it were true, the President then had no power to raise 100,000 men. In fact, he had the regular army of 27,500 men, which he was recruiting to 65,000. If all these recruits had been forwarded to Manila and the 35,000 volunteers had been raised, only a small part of them would have reached Manila by July 1. How, then, could the result have been much different?

If the six Italians lynched yesterday by a Louisiana mob were Italian subjects, as is quite likely, it will probably revive the discussion of the probable effect of the German and Italian diplomatic correspondence that grew out of the lynching of several Italians at New Orleans in March, 1891. In that case, after a spirited correspondence between the two governments, followed by the withdrawal of both ministers from the respective capitals and a temporary rupture of diplomatic relations, the United States finally offered to pay an indemnity of \$25,000 for distribution among the families of the victims. This was accepted by the Italian government and the incident was closed. If the Italians lynched yesterday were Italian subjects the precedent established in the former case will apply in this one.

Colonel Bryan is unique in being the only man who ever charged admission to hear him speak. He has been heard by tens of thousands, but his lectures, however, are remarkably small compared with the cost of the dangerous experiment of making him President. The penalty he exacts of those who go to hear him tell why he should be President is light indeed compared with that he would inflict upon the Nation for its folly in electing him to that responsible office.

That Kentucky mountain official who thinks the feud could be settled with less bloodshed, resulting in the loss of many thousands of lives, had we accepted this advice. Senator Chandler, after noting Senator Hoar's warlike indignation at that time, assumes that his advice is taken, that we defeat the Turks and acquire the territory occupied by the Armenians, but, pending the adjustment of the details with Turkey, some Armenian leader attacks the American army with a view to driving it out of the country. The New Hampshire senator inquires if Senator Hoar would have the United States quit the country or would he have the President turn to and chastise the Armenians until they should recognize the nation which delivered them out of the hands of the Turks and admit its supremacy. That is practically the situation in the Philippines. The Filipinos could not have broken the grasp of Spain which held them. The United States did, and the Filipinos have repaid us by making war upon us. Senator Hoar has not risen to explain.

The headline, "Still in the Party," never refers to Bryan. The only time he was still in the army.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

The silver men cannot complain about anything except that the Owens blowing machine was complained about—Terre Haute Express.

Mr. Bryan is running about the country to strengthen the weak places, but the trouble is that he cannot be in all the weak places at the same time—Plymouth Republican.

Democratic free traders are anxious to get rid of protection, but the masses of the people are not. They too will remember the tariff under Wilson, La Follette and Cuyler.

Nebraska is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, but all the same there is one citizen who thinks that the Owens blowing machine was complained about—Terre Haute Express.

Some editors have more sense than others. They are not so sure as the others that 16 to 1 is a lost cause—Clay County Enterprise.

It is announced by the lamp chimney trade that the Owens blowing machine will be adopted in the manufacture of chimneys. The trust is said to control almost the entire output of the factories, and if the machine is adopted it will revolutionize the business. George A. McBeth, of Elwood, and Thomas Evans, owner of the factory in Elwood, have been the most successful and successful speculators.

THE LOCKJAW EPIDEMIC

There have been eighty-three fatal cases since July 4.

There is an article showing just how it is, how it develops and how the doctors are curing it.

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